

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: JANUARY 12, 1882.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,

Will Pay the Highest Market Price.
Office, No. 10 East Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.
FOR SALE 2.
1,000 State of Georgia \$ per cent Bonds.
1,000 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Railroad Bonds.
1,000 1st Mortgage 8 per cent Railroad Bonds.
3,000 Atlanta 7 per cent Bonds.
2,000 Atlanta 7 per cent Bonds.
10 shares West Point Railroad Stock.
5 shares Southwestern Railroad Stock.
WANTED:
10,000 State of Georgia 8 per cent Bonds that mature
in April, 1882.
deed 3 mos h f no t

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
BONDS, STOCKS AND BONDS.

EXCHANGE—
Banking at... par | selling 1/4 pr
BONDS—
Confed'd bonds at... par | selling 1/4 pr
Confed'd notes at... par | selling 1/4 pr
Gold 1/2% 100
Gt. 7s, 1880 100
Gt. 7s, 1886 100
new 87 89
Gt. 7s, 1896 124 125
Macon City 97 98
Gt. 7s, gold 116 121
Gt. 7s, gold 116 121
Gt. 7s, gold 116 121
Cent. R. & St. L. 108 107
West. R.R. 78, 113 115
Ala. 1st 115 115
Atlanta 68, 109 115 120
Water 7s, 111 113 113
Ala. Class A 128 128
City 7s, 113 113 125
Gt. 7s, 116 116 116
108 108 110
Ang. City 7s, 119 112 112
Class C 4s 83 85
short dates are lower.

RAILROAD STOCKS—
A & W P. st. 80 83 E T V & Ga. 12 13
Geo. 162 165
do. scrip. 95 97 97
Aug. & S. 129 129 North. Car. 90 95
Central 125 130 Rich. & Dan. 173 170
do. scrip. 95 97 97
South. Car. 23 30
C. & S. 120 120 South. N. 120 122

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK. January 11—11 a.m.—The stock market opened at nearly from yesterday's closing price for the general list of 1/4%; per cent, the latter for Michigan and Davielle while Richmond and Davielle or one per cent higher. The general decline of 1/4%; per cent took place, Canada Southern and Oregon Navigation leading the way. Subsequently, the market closed at 1/4%; per cent, the latter for Manhattan Beach.

NEW YORK. January 11—Noons—Stocks slightly improved. Money Exchange—\$181,81; short improved—\$10,000; State Bonds quiet and unchanged.

Evening Exchange— 1/4%; Government fairly firm; new fives 10%; Exchange—1/4%; and a half cents 11%; four percents 11/2%; Money 50%; State Bonds dull.

Bull treasury balances:
Gt. 7s, 1880 1/4% 4,258 000
Stocks closed irregular and unsual.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5 Lou. & Nash 97 98
do. Class A 95 97
N. C. & St. Louis 84 91
Chicago & N. W. 126 125
Pittsb. & C. W. & G. 365 365
do. Preferred 138 138 Rich. & Alleghany 365 365
do. Preferred 138 138 Rock Island 120 120
do. Preferred 138 138 Ga. R. R. 163 St. L. & Pac. 357 357
Illinois Central 131 do. Preferred 168 168
Lake Shore 116 116 Western Union 177 177

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 11, 1882

The cotton market moved under a steady feeling to-day, and while the tendency of the month has been to a higher range of prices, the tone of the market shows no disposition to firmness, and the character of fluctuations have not induced much active speculation. At the close futures ruled hardly steady at prices a few points in advance of opening quotations. The general appearance of the market shows a lack of energy and spirit, and with a heavy stock in sight and good ruling prices, it is a matter of doubt as to its probable course for the immediate future. The spot market continues without notable change. There is a fairly active demand, though buyers do not show that eagerness which usually characterize a firm and advancing market.

Net receipts for four days 72,677 bales; against 82,318 bales last year; exports 93,056 bales; last year 768 bales; stock 1,161,344 bales; last year 1,161,707 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED. CLOSER.

January 11, 1882	January 11, 1882
February 12, 1882	February 12, 1882
March 12, 1882	March 12, 1882
April 12, 1882	April 12, 1882
May 12, 1882	May 12, 1882
June 12, 1882	June 12, 1882
July 12, 1882	July 12, 1882
August 13, 1882	August 13, 1882
September 12, 1882	September 12, 1882
October 12, 1882	October 12, 1882

Closed—steady; sales 99,000 bales.

Liverpool—Future closed barely steady. Spots—

Uplands 11-16; Orleans 13-16; sales 14,000 bales, of which 12,600 bales were American; receipts 10,600; American 8,800.

The local cotton market is quiet and nothing new was reported to-day. There is, however, a good demand for cotton, but holders manifest no disposition to sell, and transactions to-day were very moderate. Prices rule firm, and if there is any inclination in the market it is in favor of higher prices. Receipts to-day amount to 208 bales, of which 31 bales were received from wagons. At this close the following prices were quoted: Good middling 11/2%; middling 11/4%; low middling 10/2%; strict good ordinary 10/4%; good ordinary 10/6%; ordinary 8%; things 10/5%; stains 8/10c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.
By wagon 31
Al. & L. Rail road 65
Georgia Railroad 65
Central Railroad 139
Western and Atlantic Railroad 69
West Point Railroad 69

Total 238
Receipts previously 104,518

Total 184,516

Stock September 1, 1,09

Grand total 1,09

SHIPMENTS.
Shipments to-day 29,753

Shipments for to-day 73,421

Local consumption previously 2,712

Total 56,143

Stock hand 29,753

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to day 298

Same day last year 75

Showing an increase of 223

Receipts to day 31

Same day last year 34

Showing an increase of 27

Receipts since September 1 104,516

Same day last year 102,897

Showing an increase of 1,919

Provisions.

The following table shows receipts at the ports from September 1 to date, compared with the same time last year:

Receipts from September 1 to date 3,835,500

Same time last year 3,668,272

Showing a decrease of 272,113

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL. January 11—nooon—Cotton steady; middling 11/2%; low middling 10/2%; sales 1,000; additional sales yesterday after regular closing: 1,000; receipts 10,600; American 8,800; uplands low middling 11/2%; sales January 11-16; March and April delivery 6-27; May and June delivery 6-15; June and July delivery 6-15; August and September delivery 6-32; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL. January 11—13 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6-32.

LIVERPOOL. January 11—3:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6-32.

LIVERPOOL. January 11—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 12,000 bales; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6-24; 32; June and July delivery 6-15; August and September delivery 6-32; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL. January 11—13 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6-32.

LIVERPOOL. January 11—2:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6-24; 32; June and July delivery 6-15; August and September delivery 6-32; futures opened dull.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$1.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains eading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available or publication.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS ON CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 12, 1882.

The latest crank is Oscar Wilde.

Final argument in the Guiteau trial begins to-day.

Mr. Hill does not appear to be alarmed by Dr. Felton's attack.

SENATOR BAYARD, in his speech on the tariff question, is said to have "formulated" him-self for 1884.

THE CENSUS OF PARIS just taken shows a population of 2,225,000 against a population of 1,988,800 in 1876.

In Vienna yesterday Prince Hohenlohe placed a nuptial ring upon the finger of Princess Ypsilanti.

ALFONSO, of Spain, and LOUIS, of Portugal, are in convivial embrace, but the peace of Europe is not likely to suffer by it.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT in Georgia is not material, but it is quiet and persistent, slowly making ground and retaining every position once gained.

THE USE OF THE PISTOL among the women of New York is increasing, if we are to believe the revelations of a Sun reporter, who has been talking to a number of dealers in deadly weapons.

GAMBETTA threatens to resign if his scrutinie bill fails to become a law. It has become the fashion for the modern premier to make this announcement on the presentation of doubtful measures.

THE CITIZENS OF MACON held an enthusiastic meeting last night in advocacy of the proposed art exhibition in that city. Great interest was manifested, and a resolution was expressed to push the enterprise vigorously to its completion.

STRONG OPPOSITION is developing against Mr. Sherman's refunding bill in the Senate. The Democrats do not want the ex-secretary to steal their thunder, while his republican allies are jealous of John's aspirations for the coming presidential contest. Between them Mr. Sherman gets a good deal of cold shoulder.

A DISGRACEFUL court scene is reported from the Kentucky town, where a drunken witness undertook to prove himself the best man present physically. The drunkard found backers in his lawlessness, and in the effort to restore quiet a general fight ensued, even the judge taking part. It is said that the law triumphed at last, and that the offending parties were put in jail.

M. H. CLARKE, who was acting treasurer of the Confederate States at the time of the collapse, now comes out with a statement of the disposition of the disputed money that must set at rest all controversy in the matter. Every cent of the money passed through Treasurer Clarke's hands, and not a cent of it, either directly or contingently, passed into the possession of Mr. Davis.

PIRATES ABROAD.

A very curious case of piracy is now attracting the attention of literary circles in New York. The Tribune of Sunday, contained a very appreciative review, copied from the London Echo, of a collection of fables recently published in England. It appears that the volume has Mr. Bret Harte's name on the title-page, and the London paper makes a considerable to-do over the new vein of humor thus developed by the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp," quoting several of the fables, and commenting upon them with genuine relish. The publication in the Tribune of the Echo's review, brings Mr. George T. Lanigan to his feet as follows:

"Notice in your paper of to-day an article copied from the London Echo headed 'Bret Harte's New Book—A Collection of Fables.' Of the five fables given, four have been stolen verbatim at literatim from my volume, 'Out of the World,' published five years ago, and favorably noticed in the Tribune, if I mistake not, and the fifth has been expanded and spoilt. Mr. Harte seems to have gone to the length of appropriating the illustrations of my friend, Mr. F. S. Church. I have heard of whole sets of literary piracies, but there is a sweet, luscious largeness about Mr. Harte's work which reminds one of nothing so much as a mammoth California fruit ripened in an English hothouse."

All of this is exceedingly curious for two reasons: First, because the Tribune, which is particularly wide-awake in regard to literary matters, ought to have recognized the source of the fables; and, second, Mr. Lanigan ought to have understood instantly that the piracy was the work of an honest English publisher, Mr. Harte having no more to do with it than the man in the moon. To add to the curious mixture, the New York World claims the fables and ignores Mr. Lanigan altogether. In the meantime, owing to the fact that our congressmen are always engaged in an effort to get re-elected and otherwise given over to the stupidity of personal politics there is no international copy-right and no remedy for Mr. Lanigan.

BILLS BY THE BUSHEL.

On Monday of this week about 700 bills were introduced in congress, bringing the total number of the session up to about 5,000. In the last congress 7,000 bills were presented, and the prospects now are that this congress will outdo any previous congress in this respect, to the extent of fully 1,000 bills. Out of the 8,000 bills that will probably come before this congress, not over 1,000 of them can be said to relate to matters of public interest, leaving 7,000 that are of an individual nature—relief, claim and pension bills—all sorts for the benefit of individuals and the depletion of the treasury.

These 7,000 bills are a public nuisance. There are a few exceptions, but the exceptions do not change the general nature of the great mass of private bills. In the first place, not over one hundred of the entire number will become laws. Now, is it necessary to block up the dockets and delay the real work of congress with 7,000 bills in order to discover 100 that are worthy of consideration? Cannot a more economical method of handling private claims be devised? The paper-makers and printers and lobbyists like the present plan, but the people who have to pay for the printing of bills that stand no chance of passage—that were presented without a shadow of hope behind them, will not see it in the same light. If congress could be relieved of private bills, not only would there be a handsome saving in money, but the capital city would be rid of many claimants and lobbyists that are no credit to her or to the country. Congress, like the house of commons or the French parliament or the reichstag, should be free of private bills, and the whole time of a session should be given to the consideration of measures of importance and general interest. The country has outgrown the petty methods of its early years; and as members of congress cannot reasonably be expected to individually act up to their convictions on this subject, it follows that some general legislation is needed. The farce of introducing 7,000 bills that die a-borning has run long enough, and the congress that is brave enough to put an end to such nonsense will deserve well of the country.

OSCAR WILDE has had the good taste to conceal their origin by changing their names.

"English before Latin by all means," says the London Globe, "and we prefer the word 'out' to 'lunatic' part of the inside of the conventional 'exit.'"

In Massachusetts there is one divorce generally to every 3,000 of population; in California one to every 645. This illustrates how much more get up and git the live, new country out west.

FRENCHMEN like the Americans that they caress the English, and, moreover, are thoroughly sociable. The adults are as merry as the children.

HAWARDEN, the parish in which Mr. Gladstone's house stands, is very large. It has a population pre-eminent for training, and in the past year over 1,000 persons were entered in the books as vagrants.

THE MASSACHUSETTS legislature have voted themselves, at the expense of the state, 500 copies of a newspaper containing their biographies, each and the Springfield Republican contains them.

THE Philadelphia Ledger printed last year the announcements of the death of 839 persons who had reached 80 years of age, 324 of whom were men, 500 women. The men and women who had passed 100 years.

A PROMINENT citizen of Cincinnati, who removed to Boston to spend the remaining days of his life, gave as a reason for so doing that he saw a brighter future for the West than there or two or three years longer than they would in the west.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, Philadelphia, was so defective in its acoustic qualities that the owner decided to try the effect of certain alterations, and if they failed, tear the building down.

DR. FELTON will begin the work of excavation in Augusta. The probability is that Editor Moore will refuse to use a spade in the campaign, but he will still have the opening racket.

THE ESTIMATED Macon Telegraph uses some unparliamentary language because Colonel Marcellus Thornton said in a recent interview with a Cincinnati reporter that there was more prosperity under Bullock's administration than under any other. The unparliamentary language is out of place. What Colonel Thornton probably means is that the boys connected with the Bullock administration had more substantial fun than the boys connected with subsequent administrations. If this is what Colonel Thornton meant he is undoubtedly correct.

EDITOR MOORE, of Augusta, has deserted politics for estheticism. He threatens to become the Oscar Wilde of the Georgia crackers. We need not remark that Editor Moore comes to Atlanta to rehearse.

GENERAL JOHNSTON, as well as a good many others, seems to have lost sight of the fact that Colonel Frank Burr did not report him as saying that Mr. Davis had appropriated any of the confederate funds. General Johnston's recent explanation is almost a literal repetition of the language of the interview.

THE OHIO man remains in Washington. His carpet-bag is full of recommendations as ever, but he has no opportunity now to unload it at anybody.

PERSONAL.

JOHN DUNN, a maltster of Oswego, has failed for \$90,000.

SAMUEL BUCKLEY, of Flint, Mich., died recently, aged 100 years.

MRS. FRANCES HUDSON BURNETT is only thirty years old.

LE VÉGÉ of East Tawas, Mich., has killed 1,600 deer this season.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS has had his home in Bloomington, Ill., since 1836.

LITTLE MISS NELLIE Arthur does not like the white house. She finds it too big and lonesome.

ELIAS JOHNSON, a full-blooded Tuscarora chief, has published a history of the six nations.

BENI RIBBLETON, of Madison, Indiana, is 82 years old, and is suing for a divorce from his wife.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON finds that the climate of St. Petersburg does not agree with his health.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN likes Postmaster Howe personally and is gratified because of his appointment.

THE FATHER of the British army is General George Macdonald, who entered it in 1805, and is aged 97 years 2 months.

REY. JAMES MARSHALL, a Yale graduate of 1868, has accepted the chancellorship of Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y.

LODGE BUTE's residence, Mount Stuart, is to be open for occupation in 1883, and will be the finest fine country seats in Scotland.

QUEEN VICTORIA's birthday present to the crown princess of Germany was a marble statue of the dog of the late Prince Waldemar, by Mr. Bohm.

GLADSTONE's father and brother, English torians point out, earned \$300,000 compensation for their slaves, paid under an act Gladstone advocated.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS, of Yale College says that the story of the beheading of Chin Chan, an American girl is senseless and untrue.

MR. LONGFELLOW recently declared his preference for Thackeray over other English novelists, on account of the former's greatness and honesty and good taste.

THE BOSTON Journal hesitates to credit a rumor that should Fitz John Porter be restored to his rank John Logan will throw up his seat in the Senate and go on the stage.

PATTI, who is out of town, has been making frantic efforts to find Miss Cary through the Cincinnati papers, but the latter cuttingly tells a reporter: "I have no reply to make to that kind of rubbish."

MR. LABOURER states that a collection of laborers by Voltaire to the government of the Empire of Austria has been discovered high away and forgotten in the library of a Russian czar.

The esteemed Tribune will doubtless remember that the Constitution has frequently and finally admitted that the innocent foreign holders of these bogus bonds have an equitable claim for damages. The only trouble is that they seem to be determined to destroy their case by proceeding against the wrong party. Georgia's responsibility for these bogus bonds ceased when her newspapers began to point out that they were worthless and when, in addition to this, Georgia's state treasurer, an ardent—but honest—republican went to New York for the sole purpose of warning financial circles as to the character of the alleged bonds. After all this had been accomplished, Mr. Henry Clews and his European agents palmed the worthless paper off upon ignorant foreigners. Now, if the innocent holders of this worthless paper will proceed against those who really victimized them, they will have the sympathy and good wishes of everybody in Georgia.

The esteemed Tribune seems inclined to weep over the result of the bank superintendents' decision, but if there is to be any mourning let it be in behalf of the savings banks of New York. Whenever there is occasion to weep for the proud and prosperous commonwealth of Georgia, THE CONSTITUTION will not hesitate to mingle its tears freely with those of the Tribune or any other other esteemed contemporary. Indeed, our sighs and lamentations will resemble the roaring of a coal-burning locomotive on the West Point road, which seems to shake out huge flakes of genuine thunder. But, to utilize a Georgia proverb, a sob misplaced is sorrow's waste.

ALL THE SYMPTOMS are that Tommy Platt is to be the stalwart candidate for president. All the anti-Blaine papers are engaged in working up the boom. Say what you will, there is not a more notorious stalwart in the country than that same Tommy Platt.

THE CREAMERISTS of NEW YORK are raising money to build a furnace.

THE SMALL-POX at Chattanooga ought not to be a very hard master to induce the people of Atlanta to get vaccinated.

OSCAR WILDE will soon be known west as "Old Sweetness."

THE PILOT is happy because the Irish people who have taken up spiritualism as a means of

livelihood have had the good taste to conceal their origin by changing their names.

"ENGLISH before Latin by all means," says the London Globe, "and we prefer the word 'out' to 'lunatic' part of the inside of the conventional 'exit.'"

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THE SOCIETY ladies who sent bouquets to Chastine are perfectly frank over Oscar Wilde.

DR. MILLER has pronounced in favor of Dr. Felton to get ahead of him in the trial.

COLONEL THORNTON's platform has the merit of brevity and is important because it was hatched, so to speak, right under the eye of the administration. It will be observed, moreover, that Colonel Thornton speaks positively with respect to the proposed organization.

OSCAR WILDE appeared in knee-breeches in New York the other evening in order to give the female hoodie of the metropolis an opportunity to worship his calves.

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THE SOURCE OF CRIME, AND THE CAUSES THAT FEED ITS GROWTH.

The Prevalence of Crime Considered as a Product of the Family. Where a Game of Marbles Leads to Gambling and Paroxysm Favours the way for a Drunkard's Fate.

Professor T. R. Brown, in Indianapolis Journal.

Crimes are violations of law, either divine or human. Laws are made for the protection of rights, whether of the individual or of society. The crimes which affect the individual may be grouped thus: Crimes against the physical person, crimes against liberty, crimes against reputation and crimes against property. Of the second group, we have the laws which protect our enjoyment as social beings, from the primary link in the family up through all the ramifications of society to the state or commonwealth. This category embraces a family of crimes which, from their many strong points of resemblance, we infer their kinship to each other. They are gambling, prostitution, and intoxication. They are each and all recognized as crimes by the divine law, and are made subjects in the criminal legislation of all civilized states. But the careful student of criminal jurisprudence has observed the difficulty of enforcing laws against this family of crimes. This arises, not from any disposition on the part of the citizen to countenance or encourage either of these criminal practices, but merely from his strong individuality. He cannot see that he has any personal interest in the enforcement of the law. If his neighbor's horse is stolen, he sees at once that his stable may be invaded, and he bestirs himself to assist in the arrest and conviction of the thief; but if he sees his neighbor ruined at the gambling-table, he feels no alarm—he contents himself with the assurance that he is in no danger. If his neighbor dies by the pistol of the midnight assassin and robber, he is alarmed when he reflects that possibly he may be the next victim, and he actively interests himself in assisting the state in bringing the criminal to speedy punishment; but if his neighbor, after years of hard drinking, in which he has broken the heart of his wife and beggared his children, dies of alcoholism, he feels no interest in the question of who did it. He rests in the confident conviction that he will never die of delirium tremens, and therefore feels no personal interest in the matter.

There is a family of crime that marks this group of crimes that must not be overlooked. In each case the immediate victim is such, at least nominally, his voluntary act—his own free will and consent. Perhaps this is the chief secret of the public apathy on the subject of these crimes, and the want of sympathy with those who are their victims. The guilty parties are "willingly" committing them.

I did not persuade them to spend their money with me—I did not even ask them to patronize me; of their own free will they offered their money and I took it."

In the letter, this is true, but in the spirit of the matter it is false. No man squanders his money on either of these vices till he has so lost his judgment and self-control that he will, power as to lose his self-respect.

Surely no man with proper poise of mind will voluntarily pursue a road which he daily sees leading others to ruin. Our social philosophers have not studied these crimes professedly.

There is a peculiar condition of the nervous system which produces a condition that is to be called "exhalation." It has heretofore been confounded with stimulation, but the two conditions are very different. In exhalation the nervous sensibility is perverted but not increased, and the expenditure of vital force is diminished. The pulse is more frequent, but it loses both in fullness and force. There is not a single element of stimulation and the condition is simply a nervous thrill, but in this thrill consists the fascination that leads by the way of these vices, to self-destruction.

Exhalation may be either objective or subjective; that is, the sensation may be produced from without by some physical agent, such as alcohol, opium or chloroform, acting on the sentient extremities of the nervous system, or the nerves of the mind and on the nervous system. The fascination that leads the drunkard and the gambler down to ruin may be taken as types of these two modes of exhalation. The exhalation that fascinates the gambler, being merely a sympathetic influence is less violent than the physical influence that operates on the drunkard, but hardly less powerful in paralyzing the mind and body.

Do this love of exhalation which so fatigues nerves is not a normal condition; it is a development. No man is born a drunkard nor a gambler, though an aptitude to acquire the habit of either, or both, may be a hereditary transmission, but it will require practice to develop the habit. From this standpoint we can readily see how persons become drunkards, gamblers and gamblers without any definite purpose of self-destruction.

These crimes almost invariably originate in the minor vices of early life; often in the sanctity of home and under the eye of fond but shortsighted parents. The game of marbles, "for keeps," or some game of cards in the parlor, with copper stakes, just to give interest to the game, have been the initial step to the life of gambling and the game of cards on the sideboard, the bed at dinner, or the evening mug of hard cider, have in thousands of instances been a sufficient fascination to lead the unsuspecting victim, by the way of a saloon, to a drunkard's grave. Whatever may be true of the physical world, it is certain that crime in general, and this family of crimes in particular, are developments from protracted gambling and the vice of cards on the sideboard, the bed at dinner, or the evening mug of hard cider.

There are innumerable instances where the game of cards has been a sufficient fascination to lead the unsuspecting victim, by the way of a saloon, to a drunkard's grave.

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A DISPUTED TREASURE.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF ITS FINAL DISPOSITION

President Davis Never Saw the Treasure—He had Only About \$50—An Interesting Story of the Last Wanders of the Defeated and Disbanded Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—[Cincinnatus Enquirer.]—Mr. M. H. Clark, of Clarksville, Tenn., who was acting treasurer of the so-called confederate states of America when the collapse came, has written a letter, under date of January 6th, to Representative House, of Tennessee, in which he sets forth the facts about the treasure lost when Jeff Davis was captured. Mr. Clark says:

"As I am in a position to know all the facts, I think it not improper to state them as briefly as I can. I left Richmond, Va., the night of the evacuation on the special train containing the president, his staff, his cabinet and many other government officials, being at the time chief and confidential clerk of the executive office. The party reached Danville the next day, where the government offices were partially organized, remaining there until the 10th of April, when news of General Lee's surrender was received. The next move was to Greensboro, the headquarters of Beauregard's little army.

"A stay of some days was made there, and as the railroads had been cut in many places south of us by the federal cavalry, who were still raiding to the southwest of our line of travel, I made up a train of wagons and balances for the use of the party, for which General Beauregard gave carte blanche order on his quartermaster and commissary departments, with which train the party proceeded to Charlotte, N. C. General Beauregard also ordered up the small cavalry division under General W. C. P. Breckinridge as an escort, to which President Davis demurred—possibly for the reason that he did not wish the small force in front of General Stoneman to be exposed to personal protection—but finally consented, as it gave protection to his following, which was composed partly of helpless civilians, but even then avoided the road taken by his escort.

"After a stay of about a week at Charlotte, where we heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, the route was to Abbeville, S. C., where we reached there the 3d of May. At Abbeville the train, in the train movement reported, it having followed a different line of travel under the protection of the small naval force under Admiral Semmes, who had guarded it faithfully, keeping all its valuables intact. This was the first time we had stopped, and at Abbeville the Admiral seemed to be relieved of his voluntarily assumed duty (which had been necessary, as General Stoneman's cavalry had several times struck points within ten or fifteen miles of these different trains, moving in the main on parallel lines), and the train was placed in charge of the cavalry—General Duley's command, and General W. C. P. Breckinridge's command.

"General Trenholm, secretary of the treasury, had been left some distance back, quite ill; and at Abbeville the president appointed Postmaster-General John H. Reagan acting secretary of the treasury. The treasurer, Mr. J. N. Herndon, had been left at Greensboro, N. C., with a moderate military escort for the use of the party, and the small Mexican dollars, and amounting to \$20,000 according to my recollection. That night, the weather being hot for day traveling, the presidential party also left for Washington, Ga., arriving about sunset on the 4th of May. As soon as we arrived Mr. Reagan, acting secretary of the treasury, asked the president to appoint me acting treasurer in place of Mr. Herndon, who had been left at Abbeville, N. C., the treasurer since that time having been in charge of the bureau officers. I had some time before received a staff appointment, with the rank of captain.

"The preside^t made the appointment, Mr. Reagan drew up my commission, and President Davis affixed to it the last official signature, he having no time to preserve it a precious relic. The entire train was turned over to me, and I spent the day in fulfilling the requisitions of the acting secretary. I settled with the depositors, who had followed with the train—all the way from Virginia; I paid off the naval brigade, through Postmaster Wheeler, of Nashville; paid off the men who had followed through the proper accredited officers, burnt all lists of bonds and currency in the presence of Secretary Reagan and General J. C. Breckinridge, secretary of war; turned over to the Virginia bank officers the specie which belonged to the Virginia banks, which they had never been able to obtain from the treasury for want of time; he turned over to me the safe confederate states agent, \$40,000 in silver, mainly bullion, which the president had ordered to be used in furnishing subsistence to the paroled soldiers who were passing through to their homes, thus relieving them and the distressed country through which they were passing."

"I took proper receipts for all my payments, and with the whole treasury disbursed, except an insignificant sum, in company with the acting secretary I left Washington about eleven o'clock at night, with a small escort given us by General Duke, which we shortly dismissed, and joined the president's party next morning about day-break. There were about 150 persons in the train, the morning of the sixth President Davis heard of the danger to his family, who were traveling some distance ahead, from marauders in search of horses. He decided to take his staff and a few attendants and join them, the train to proceed to Florida—the intention, as understood, being there to take boats to Cuba, and from there to the trans-Mississippi department. We were more likely to be captured with the train than with the mounted party, in order to provide means for the transportation to Cuba. I called the staff together and paid Colonel F. R. Lubberk, A. D. C. (former governor of Texas); Colonel William Preston Johnston, A. D. C.; Major Taylor, A. D. C., and Colored (whose name I do not remember, but a naval officer) each \$1,500 in English sovereigns, to be used in buying boats or other expenses, and took their receipts in due form. Having a bag which still contained about \$3,500, I placed it in the saddle-bags of Mr. Reagan. He admitted, saying he was already sighted, having \$2,000 of his private funds brought from Richmond; but, upon my urging that the party might need it, he let it remain."

"President Davis, to the best of my knowledge, had only some \$50—perhaps less—of specie and confederate currency, his private funds. The whole treasury passed through my hands as acting treasurer. The president never said the creature of my management was captured in it. He could only have received any of it through me. I did not offer to pay him anything, and he would not have received it if I had."

POLITICAL REFORM IN GEORGIA.

The Republicans Want Longstreet to the Cabinet—Independent Movement to Clean Out Bourbonism.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]—Marcellus E. Thornton, of Atlanta, who has been prominently identified with the independent movement in Georgia, in the course of an interview to-day said, in reply to the question,

"It is asserted that, in the event of your taking the lead in an independent movement, you will have the active support of the mass."

"As to that, I know nothing."

however, that any step toward the overthrow of bourbonism in any southern state would receive all the aid and encouragement that the administration could properly extend."

"It has been stated that General Longstreet is being urged for a position in the cabinet of President Arthur; that you will be appointed to the United States marshalship thus vacated, and that the Longstreets are in agreement with the view to aiding the liberals to carry the state in the gubernatorial election next fall."

"I would be glad to see General Longstreet thus distinguished. He is a stalwart republican, and has been much maligned for so being. I know he stands ready to aid and encourage in every way any liberal movement in Georgia that would dislodge the state from being a United States marshal in his place. I suppose that arises from the fact that I was an applicant for the position when it was last vacant and withdrew in favor of General Longstreet."

"How have recent democratic state administrations in Georgia contrasted with republican administrations since the war?"

"The war was that of Governor Bullock. There was more real substantial prosperity in the state under than under any or all of the democratic administrations since. Under the peculiar methods of the bulldozing bourbonism Governor Bullock was a fugitive from the state, and he stands ready to aid and encourage in every way any liberal movement in Georgia that would dislodge the state from being a United States marshal in his place. I suppose that arises from the fact that I was an applicant for the position when it was last vacant and withdrew in favor of General Longstreet."

"What is your opinion, in the present status of the independent movement in Georgia and what are the relations to the republican party?"

"There is a strong following of independents in every county in the state, and organization for predicting the success of the independent candidate. It only requires the selection of an acceptable man to head the ticket, whose name should be selected, and the adoption of the chain-gang system, and disengagement for minor offenses, opposed to the leasing out and murdering of convicts, and the permitting of criminals to run at large, and swell the calendar of rapes, burglaries, and murders throughout the state, including pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims."

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGEL & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Jan 11—dov top col next to or fol read mat

MAGNOLIA BALM

A SURE RECIPE For Fine Complexions.

Positive relief and immunity from complexion blemishes may be found in Hazan's Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly discolorations, eruptions, ring marks under the eyes, sallowness, redness, roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one incomparable Cosmetic.

feebles that result, however, in

KIDNEY WORT

KIDNEY WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That acts at the same time on
**THE LIVER, THE BOWELS,
AND THE KIDNEYS.**
WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clapped or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY WORT
WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
FILEST, CONSTIPATION, URINARY
DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES,
AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and
restoring their power to throw off disease.

It cures Bilious pains and aches!

Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches?

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tiny one package which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for Internal Complaints.

10-PINTS with equal efficiency in other form.

GIFT IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's.
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world.

Take Portaling, young lady, if you desire a perfect complexion. It will remove all disorders of the liver, liver, spleen, stomach, dyspepsia, etc.

Take Simmon's Liver Regulator. It corrects the bilious stomach, sweetens the breath and cleanses the tattered tongue. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself to the cold, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then want to know how to get well.

Which is answered in three words—take Hop Bitters!

A Montana man went out hunting and shot 700 buffaloes, which is considered the biggest killing yet made by one man.

FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.

Noisy people may have some consolation. A writer thinks heaven that a canary bird is not big a man.

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.

J. T. MEADOR, Proprietor.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLIONS DOLLARS.

Surplus (as regards Policy-Holders) \$7,165,267.98.

Office—SOUTHERN DRAKE INSURANCE CO.

HENRY V. OGDEN, President.

JULES P. ROUX, Vice-President.

C. C. DUNN, Secretary.

W. C. DANIEL, Agent.

J. C. COOPER, Agent.

YONGE & GRIMES, Agents.

HAMILTON YANCEY, Agent.

THOMAS & GRIFFITH, Agents.

Agents in principal Towns.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE EXPOSITION

during week ending January 7, inclusive, the

trains between the City and Exposition will be run as follows:

Leave Whitehall Street Station

8:00 a.m.

8:45 a.m.

4:30 p.m.

Leave Exposition

8:15 a.m.

8:45 a.m.

4:45 p.m.

The time by which these trains are run is 14 minutes slower than city time.

FARE, 10 CENTS EACH WAY.

B. W. WREN, General Passenger Agent.

R. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Jan 11-12

8:00 a.m.

8:45 a.m.

4:45 p.m.

Leave Whitehall Street Station

8:00 a.m.

8:45 a.m.

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8:45 a.m.

4:45 p.m.

Leave Exposition</p

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filter in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

Jan 16/above we re too cold

COTTON AND WEATHER.

On Sat., midday uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6:11 A.M.; in New York, at 12:15 A.M.; Atlanta at 11:45 A.M.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, local rains and cooler, partly cloudy weather, northeast to north winds and higher barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OFFICER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KINBALL HOUSE, January 11, 10:31 P. M.

(All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction	Force	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta.....	30.31 (51)	45 N. W. Light	.00	Cloudy.			
Augusta.....	30.30 (60)	45 N. W. Calm	.00	Fair			
Palestine.....	30.15 (53)	51 N. E. Brisk	.00	Cloudy.			
Salisbury.....	30.15 (53)	51 N. E. Brisk	.00	Cloudy.			
Mobile.....	30.22 (73)	51 N. E. Fresh	.00	Clear.			
Mo. West.....	30.21 (60)	51 N. E. Fresh	.00	Cloudy.			
Mobile.....	30.19 (58)	54 N. Light	.00	Cloudy.			
Brownsville.....	30.22 (60)	63 N. W. Fresh	.00	Cloudy.			
Pensacola.....	30.22 (60)	63 N. W. Fresh	.00	Cloudy.			
Savannah.....	30.27 (66)	63 E. Light	.00	Cloudy.			

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; Inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 35, inclusive.

TIME	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction	Force	Rainfall.	Weather
2:11 a. m.	30.19 (55)	54 N. W. Fresh	.00	Lt. rain.			
2:30 p. m.	30.28 (56)	52 N. W. Fresh	.00	Cloudy.			
2:31 p. m.	30.25 (56)	54 N. W. Fresh	.05	Cloudy.			
6:31 p. m.	30.31 (57)	44 N. W. Fresh	.00	Cloudy.			
2:32 p. m.	30.31 (57)	45 N. W. Fresh	.00	Cloudy.			
Mean daily bar.	30.24	Maximum ther.	48.5				
Mean daily ther.	51.0	Minimum ther.	48.8				
Mean daily humid	8.3	Total rainfall.	.00				
	HALL,	Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.					
	CENTENNIAL BUILDING.						



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find the place at No. 3 Whitehall street. Not to be induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PUCKERT,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

MEETINGS.
[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

All the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and ladies friendly to the cause are requested to meet promptly this afternoon at 4 p. m., at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Whitehall street, Jan 12-13.

SEEKING AN EXPLANATION

As to a Gentleman's Presence Between Two Police men.

Just before the Western and Atlantic passenger train left the city yesterday Captains Starnes and Bagby were seen to emerge from the car shed and go in the direction of the station house. Between them there was a large, fine-looking gentleman, whose neat attire added but little to his personal appearance.

Among those who saw the trio going towards the station house was a CONSTITUTION representative. The sight aroused his suspicions, and in an instant he was close behind them. Arriving at the station house he reported to Captain Starnes, the gentleman whom he effected, which consisted of two valises, a railroad ticket to Chicago, \$21.25, a watch and chain, pocket-book and papers, and then lock him in cell No 4, where he still remains.

An inquiry ascertained that the man was C. S. Travis, of Chicago, and that he was arrested on a telegram from Montgomery, Ala. The arresting officers claim that Travis forged the name of the proprietor of the Central hotel of Montgomery to a check and then skipped. This was done last October and since then many efforts have been made to locate him, but it was not until yesterday that he could be located. The officers also say many things about Travis which put in type would make quite a romance.

Travis himself says that his arrest is the result of a mistake. He says that last fall he was in Montgomery selling safes, and while he was there Mr. Corzine, the proprietor of the Central hotel, to induce a draft on his employer for fifty dollars. With this money he paid his bills and left the place. Subsequently he was informed that the draft had gone to protest. At once he wrote Mr. Corzine, who replied he had no objection to the protest and declaring he would not be seen as he reached home. To this letter Mr. Corzine replied by saying he would be glad to receive the amount.

Travis declared his arrest unjust and harsh and says he knows there will be no trouble.

Last night Captain Starnes, acting chief of police, received a telegram from Montgomery saying an officer would leave at once for Travis.

HOT COCOANUT Candy at 10¢ a.m. to day, 70 Whitehall. Other candies hot every half hour.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

We beg leave to state that we have the sole agency of the celebrated Cattell Linen, and other special inducements for contractors and others who will buy in large quantities. Full stock always on hand. Write or call on us. W. S. Wilson & Bro. office 15 S. Broad; yard 7 Spring on W. & A. R. B. 309 Jan 8-10—summers sun & sun.

Mr. JAMES HOTEL, Atlanta, Ga.—Editor Constituion.—Dear Sirs: I wish to state through the medium of your valuable journal to Mr. T. T. Telford and Mr. J. C. Jackson, that I am in the interest of W. H. McGaugh and myself, and am ready to bid on any kind of contract work, grading, laying track, trestling or mason work. If these men would like to have their bid, please address me at the office of the James. WM. KALLAHAN, Jan 12-13. Former Road Master of S. R. & D. R. R.

PERSONAL.

Howard Gorsuch, of Baltimore, is in town. E. R. Doherty, general passenger agent of the Georgia and Florida, is in the city.

E. P. Wilson, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati Southern railway, is in town.

Colonel C. P. Attmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Webster left for their home in Harwinton, Connecticut, by the Keweenaw route, after having spent a most delightful visit of three weeks.

Los Smith, a 16-year-old African boy, has returned to the city after an absence of four years in the southwest territories. His many friends are glad to welcome him again to the gate city.

What We Know About the Train Robbery Which Was Committed.

Among the passengers who reached the city on the Western and Atlantic passenger train last night at 8:30 o'clock, were Officer Moon, of the Atlanta police force, and Henry Garvin, the young man who is charged with being the party who killed John Lawless last Saturday night.

It will be remembered that Officer Moon left Atlanta Tuesday for Chattanooga with a requisition for Garvin.

Immediately after leaving the train the officer escorted his prisoner to the station house where his name was entered on the criminal docket after which he was searched and locked up, No. 5.

Just as the docket was opened upon the prisoner a CONSTITUTION representative entered the station house to find Officer Moon sandwiched between Captains Starnes and Bagby, reciting the story of his adventures.

"You see," said the officer, "I got to Chattanooga after dark Tuesday and before eating supper went to their city prison where I met Lieutenant Allen, the gentleman who telegraphed City Hall to get my arrest. I showed my papers to the lieutenant and if I could see Garvin. My request was granted, and in a few seconds I was standing on one side of a prison door and Garvin on the other. He said: 'How do you do, Doctor?' I am glad to see you. 'I was going home today, but they arrested me.' I told Garvin that I would bring him back the next day, but to this he objected, and said that he would not come. I then showed him the requisition and tried to persuade him to leave with me this morning at 7 o'clock, but he declined to do so, saying that he would do nothing until he could consult with his lawyer. Of course this delayed me until to-night."

"Well," chimed in Captain Garvin, "when was he arrested?"

"On Monday night about 12 o'clock," replied Officer Moon. "You see Lieutenant Allen was informed through THE CONSTITUTION of the scrape and was on the watch for Garvin, and when Garvin got off the train in Chattanooga Monday night Allen went to him. There is in Chattanooga a painter who formerly lived in Atlanta, and who knew Garvin, and who gave him away to the lieutenant. Garvin, after leaving the train, sought a boarding house, but was followed by a policeman. About 12 o'clock that night Lieutenant Allen entered Garvin's room and said:

"Garvin, I want you." "I am a man, I guess," said Garvin, "and my name is Chambers." "Tell that to the marines," said the lieutenant. "Garvin crawled out of bed," continued Officer Moon, "and while he was dressing in compliance with the officer's request a lot of cards dropped from his pocket. Upon these were printed: Henry Garvin, Atlanta, Ga., and the name of his employer, the Signal Corps. After being locked in the station house, Garvin employed a lawyer, who after examining my papers, advised him to come, and we left there yesterday at noon."

"What's Garvin say?" asked THE CONSTITUTION reporter.

"He denies the charge but told a friend of his in Chattanooga why he left Atlanta, and the friend got him away. I have his name and will use him as evidence against Garvin. But you had best see Garvin yourself," said Mr. Moon in conclusion.

Thinking the officer's suggestion a good one the reporter entered the corridor in front of the cells. As he opened the door he saw a lady standing in front of cell No. 3. This was Garvin's wife and she was talking with her husband. When the reporter stood in front of the bars Garvin thrust his hand between the bars and said:

"How! Glad to see you."

"Same to you," said the faberite. "But when did you get back?"

"To-night, Mr. Moon and I came down together," replied Garvin, smiling.

"When did you leave town?"

"Sunday at 2:50 o'clock."

"How?"

"On the Western and Atlantic passenger train."

"Where did you get on?"

"At the Western and Atlantic shops."

"Well, what about your trouble? What defense are you going to make?"

"I can't tell. I didn't eat Lawless, and I don't know anything about it."

"Then why did you leave?"

"I thought I would step out of town until the excitement quieted. I didn't make any effort to conceal myself, and the police could have found me if they had wanted to."

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"What kind of a row was it, anyhow?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"All drunk, I guess."

"No, we weren't drunk. Not as drunk as you were when you wrote the article about the fight. But I have said enough. Call again. Tata, 'Over the river,'"

"Sunday at 2:50 o'clock."

"How?"

"On the Western and Atlantic passenger train."

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